

facility during a three-year period commencing June 2011. The total sample size was 149 consecutive patients of whom 127 (85.2%) met the inclusion criteria.

**Findings:** Chlamydia was significantly more often detected in female participants (12/64, 18.7%) compared with male (3/63, 4.8%,  $\chi^2 = 5.969$ ,  $p = 0.01$ ). The group with the highest rate of Chlamydia detection (18.0%) were the group positive for a past history of abuse, a psychiatric diagnosis and had 'dropped out' of school.

**Conclusion:** This study demonstrated that adolescents attending a drug and alcohol withdrawal service with a comorbid psychiatry diagnosis, a past history of trauma and who had dropped out of school had significantly higher rates of Chlamydia detection. Adolescents with drug and alcohol presentations are a suitable group for a targeted sexually transmissible infection screening initiative and subsequent early treatment of identified pathology. Public health initiatives should include provision of targeted interventions for at-risk youths in schools and adolescent psychiatry facilities.

## SMARTPHONE APPLICATION FOR BEHAVIOURAL INTERVENTION WITH AT-RISK DRINKERS

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**Background:** Problem drinking is a worldwide concern and is often a comorbid health problem for psychiatric illness. With the rising trend in e-mental health interventions, the advancement of smartphone technology has ushered in an era where smartphone applications can be used for behavioural intervention in problem drinking.

**Objectives:** The aim of the study is to contribute towards the development of a novel smartphone application for use with problem drinkers based on behavioural modification principles.

**Methods:** Seven postgraduate students in the School of Health Professions at Murdoch University were interviewed about the use of a novel smartphone application for behavioural intervention with problem drinking and the interview transcripts were subjected to thematic analysis.

**Findings:** Themes that emerged include: accessibility, milestones and commitment.

**Conclusions:** These findings shed light on the development of a novel e-mental health intervention for

problem drinking. The implications for clients from diverse cultures and various age groups are discussed.

## PSYCHOSIS IN METHAMPHETAMINE ABUSERS - 3-YEAR EXPERIENCE IN KOWLOON EAST SUBSTANCE ABUSE CLINIC

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**Background:** A clinical presentation of psychosis in the context of substance abuse could be one of the main motivational factors for treatment

**Objectives:** To report the spectrum of psychotic illness and treatment patterns of methamphetamine users.

1. To describe different treatment strategies to address clients' needs and improve the treatment concordance.

**Methods:** A total of 293 patients seen as new cases from 2012 to 2014 were recruited for analysis.

Age, gender, primary drug of abuse (DOA), principal psychiatric diagnosis, attendance rate, medication and multidisciplinary input were collected. Individual cases were discussed in multidisciplinary team meetings and health records were further reviewed for the updated psychiatric condition. The main outcome measures were the spectrum of psychotic illness and treatment patterns.

**Findings:** The mean age was 32 years (range 16–58 years). A total of 85 cases (versus 30 cases during another three-year period from 2009 to 2011) were identified with methamphetamine as their primary DOA. A current psychiatric diagnosis of psychotic disorder was formulated in 75% of methamphetamine users (64 out of 85 cases), of which 45% were diagnosed with substance-induced psychotic disorder and 24% with a dual diagnosis. In addition, 14% were recorded as presenting in an intoxicated state right upon our medical attention, while 6% were diagnosed with affective psychosis as their principal psychiatric diagnosis. Treatment strategies were adopted for motivational enhancement, which included mindfulness and positive emotion group programs by occupational therapists. Individual comprehensive neurocognitive assessments for clients were presented with cognitive problems by a clinical psychologist. These